

over what they hear and see; for the lecturer combine instruction with amusement in the most impressive form. It was evident from the count of applause of the boys when Mr. Du Chailly lectured before the schools in Brooklyn that he had the happy faculty of adapting his language and illustrations to the capacity of his youthful audiences, and there is no doubt he will prove the most popular of lecturers in this new rôle. It is, as was said, a new element of education, combining in a rare manner instruction with amusement, and there is no doubt that our school managers and teachers will appreciate this, and that lecturers on other subjects will find it very useful and profitable to follow the example of Mr. Du Chailly.

Cabinet Rumors About Cuba.

During the last few days a variety of rumors have been set afloat in reference to Cabinet councils, Cabinet opinions and Cabinet difficulties on the Cuba question. With Attorney General Hoar as "the law officer of the crown" we have no apprehension of any Cuban movement on the part of the administration that will alarm the country or give any great lift to the bears of Wall street; for Mr. Hoar is said to be a model of caution, circumspection, legal precedents, authorities and red tape. For example, he has, it is reported, given it as his opinion that it would not be strictly according to the principles of international law if General Grant were to seize and occupy the island of Cuba with a military force and establish over it a protectorate *à la* Louis Napoleon in Mexico; and if this be so there is no necessity for any alarm as to the chances of getting into a war about Cuba. Our opinion, on the contrary, is that if General Grant, following the precedent of Napoleon in Mexico, were to take possession of Cuba on the plea of civilization and humanity, there would be no excuse for intervention from Napoleon, no ground for a protest from England and no danger of a collision with Spain. She would sell out her right and title cheap for cash, and the question would be settled.

Senator Ross on Personalities and Privilege.

In the United States Senate yesterday Senator Ross, of Kansas, rose, according to privilege, and entered into a lengthy personal explanation of his late interview with President Grant, his object and reception, the conversation and termination of the meeting. As is generally our fate during exciting political crises, whether individual or national, the HERALD is placed prominently forward as a participant in the affair, the report of our Washington correspondent of the 13th instant, detailing the circumstances and result, being characterized by Mr. Ross as "grossly incorrect and slanderous, both towards himself and General Grant." He acquitted the President of the charge of treating him in an ungentlemanly manner, and appears excellently well satisfied with his personal reception at the White House. In his political mission he was not so fortunate. He wanted to protest against removals from office, which are being made on a large scale in Kansas, and also to tender the services of thirty thousand ex-Union soldiers to fill them. The Senator pointed out to the President that the men recommended by him had all served their country in time of danger, and said he regretted that they should have to give way to professional "place hunters" and "skulkers in time of danger." The real point of difference remains, therefore, in the old question, to whom belong the "spoils?"

The Case of the Rejected Consul for Leeds—A Very Curious Case.

A Mr. Edward Stephens, nominated by President Grant as Consul to Leeds, was the other day very unceremoniously rejected by the Senate; and there hangs a tale. This Mr. Stephens is the son of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, a lady who, as it appears, possessed and exercised considerable influence in the distribution of the spoils under President Johnson. It will be remembered by our readers that when the famous Blinckley, as Solicitor of the Treasury, by authority of Mr. Johnson, undertook last summer the task of unearthing the whiskey rings, he came on to this city and commenced a terrible war against Rollins, then Internal Revenue Commissioner, and Courtney, United States District Attorney of this district; that Courtney was too much for Blinckley on his legal points and in the matter of muscle; that Blinckley was so badly beaten in the court house and pummeled in the Astor House that he returned to Washington to report progress and repair damages. It will next be remembered that Courtney had a party of the name of Fitch arrested and clapped in jail in this city on a complaint of certain false charges on the whiskey business made by Fitch at Washington against said Courtney, and that, on "the sober second thought," in jail, Fitch confessed said charges unfounded, and pleaded that he had been persuaded to make them by Blinckley and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and that the object of Mrs. Stephens was to get Courtney and Rollins out of office, and General Burbridge, of Kentucky, appointed, in the place of Rollins, Internal Revenue Commissioner.

This story of Fitch was pronounced untrue by Mrs. Stephens; but still it seemed to be understood that, having the confidence of President Johnson, she sympathized with him in his desire to get rid of the obnoxious Rollins. But Rollins, fortified by the Tenure of Office law and the Senate, was too strong for Johnson, and so held his post till the 4th of March last. Meantime Mr. Edward Stephens was nominated by Mr. Johnson as Consul to Manchester; but the nomination fell through. The last official act of Rollins was that of procuring from President Grant an ignominious dismissal of Blinckley as Solicitor of the Treasury, and the last reported act of Blinckley was his own report of the personal castigation in Washington which he felt in honor bound to give to Rollins.

How, then, after all this, did Edward Stephens secure from General Grant the nomination of Consul to Leeds? They say it was through the signing of his papers by half a dozen republican Senators, and that, perhaps, they signed because they could not refuse the request of a lady in so small a matter. Why, then, was this nomination so unceremoniously rejected by the Senate? Because, they say, of all these curious stories about Fitch, Blinckley, Mrs. Stephens, Courtney, Rollins, Burbridge, Bourbon and Andy Johnson. Remor-

says, too, that the impeachers on the impeachment trial thought they might find out something—probably in reference to Woolley, Thurlow Weed and the whiskey rings—to Johnson's prejudice through Mrs. Stephens as a witness, but that she knew nothing on the subject, whereby the wrath of the Senatorial impeachers was kindled, and hence the rejection of the young man Stephens as Consul to Leeds. Lastly, in this eventful story, it appears that General Burbridge lately, it is said, aspiring to the Brazilian mission, was on Monday last arrested in Washington and bound over to answer to an indictment of having, as special Treasury agent in Missouri (under President Johnson), been guilty of bribery in receiving money from distilleries engaged in defrauding the government.

The moral of all this is that the lady in this case has been shamefully humbugged by her professed friends, and that she has now a fair opportunity for writing a book of facts concerning the Washington lobby and the wires which pull the Senate that will pay better than all the romances she has ever produced.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

Last night Mr. Peter Y. Cutler, a lawyer well known as an influential member of the bar of this city, was found dead in his room at the Pacific Hotel, under circumstances that lead to the supposition that he committed suicide. He came to the hotel early Monday morning and asked for accommodations, which were given him, room No. 31, on the second floor, being assigned as his quarters. Some time after he had retired to his room the deceased had been wandering about the house, evidently with no fixed purpose. At times exhibiting such melancholy that his condition became the cause of anxiety to the proprietor, Mr. John Patten, and his clerks. His business offices are located at No. 5 Wall street, but it is not known whether he had visited them during his temporary sojourn at the hotel or not; yet it is known that one of his clerks called upon him at his room at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the intention of taking him home, but was not allowed to do so. He was seen alive for the last time. He was then going up to his room. Later in the day one of his friends called upon him and found him in his room, and he was found dead in his room at the Pacific Hotel, under circumstances that lead to the supposition that he committed suicide. He came to the hotel early Monday morning and asked for accommodations, which were given him, room No. 31, on the second floor, being assigned as his quarters. Some time after he had retired to his room the deceased had been wandering about the house, evidently with no fixed purpose. At times exhibiting such melancholy that his condition became the cause of anxiety to the proprietor, Mr. John Patten, and his clerks. His business offices are located at No. 5 Wall street, but it is not known whether he had visited them during his temporary sojourn at the hotel or not; yet it is known that one of his clerks called upon him at his room at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the intention of taking him home, but was not allowed to do so. He was seen alive for the last time. He was then going up to his room. Later in the day one of his friends called upon him and found him in his room, and he was found dead in his room at the Pacific Hotel, under circumstances that lead to the supposition that he committed suicide.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Mary Lowell Case in England.

Explanations Demanded of Lord Clarendon by Secretary Fish.

Trinidad Invested by the Cuban Insurgents.

Failure of Palacio's Rebellion in Mexico.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Marshal Lopez Raiding Inside the Allied Lines.

Annexation Movements in Canada.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.

CUBA.

Trinidad Closely Besieged by the Insurgents—A Characteristic Spanish Story—More Plantations Burned—Humored Landing of a Cargo of Arms.

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ENGLAND.

The Case of the American Ship Mary Lowell—Formal Demand for Explanations of the American Minister on the English Government.

It is understood here that the American Minister, in accordance with instructions received from the United States government, to-day made a formal demand on Lord Clarendon, the British Foreign Secretary, asking for explanations in relation to the case of the American ship Mary Lowell, which was captured by the Spanish frigate of one of the Bahama Islands, while in charge of the British revenue officer, with the seal of the Revenue Department on her hatch. This fact, in connection with the reported increase of the American fleet off the West India Islands, creates much sensation in commercial circles in this city, and it is thought, will very likely seriously affect the new Spanish loan now about to be put on the market.

The Bill for the Regulation of Irish Leases.

In the House of Lords this morning the bill introduced by the Marquis of Clanricarde, regulating leases in Ireland, passed to a second reading.

SPAIN.

Annual Budget—Gradual Reduction of Prohibitory Duties—Floating Debt—Receipts for the Year—Abolition of Salt and Tobacco Monopolies.

Madrid, April 26, 1869.

Señor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, presented the annual budget to the Constituent Cortes yesterday afternoon. He proposed to effect a reform in the system of prohibitory duties after a period of six years by gradually reducing such duties. He recommends that the amount of the floating debt be fixed by law at 600,000,000 reals. The receipts of the government for the current year are estimated at 2,000,000,000 reals. The Minister proposes that the salt and tobacco monopolies be abolished in 1870.

FRANCE.

Proposition to Reduce the Duty on the Exportation of Brandy to America.

Paris, April 26, 1869.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, discussion arose concerning the duty on brandy exported to the United States. A resolution of the present rate of duty was suggested, and urged on the ground that such a change would be favorable alike to French commercial and American financial interests.

Belgium.

Termination of the Miner's Strike at Mons.

Brussels, April 26, 1869.

The trouble among the miners at Mons, who had been on a strike for higher wages, is ended, and no further rioting is apprehended. The workmen announce that they are ready to resume work peacefully at a small advance on the price paid heretofore.

GERMANY.

Meeting of the Federal Council of the Zollverein.

Berlin, April 26, 1869.

A meeting of the Federal Council of the Zollverein has been called for the 28th inst.

BAVARIA.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter Denounced by the Prime Minister.

Munich, April 26, 1869.

During a debate on the Educational bill in the Bavarian Chambers to-day the Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, made a remarkable speech. After protesting against the encyclical, he proceeded to attack the letter of the Pope as contrary to the spirit of the age, and as one of the causes of the differences which have arisen between the Church and the State.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Released Paraguayan Prisoners Reloading Lopez—Successful Raids Into the Territory Held by the Allies.

Lisbon, April 26, 1869.

The regular mail steamship arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday. The war news was not important. The Paraguayan prisoners of war released by the allies at Angostura had rejoined President Lopez. The Paraguayans had made several very successful raids into the territory held by the allies.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Annexation Sentiment on the Increase—Sensation Over Senator Chandler's Late Speech—Strike of the Montreal Printers—Navigation Opened—First Arrival of the Season.

Montreal, April 26, 1869.

There has been more than one private meeting of late for the purpose of changing the form of government of the New Dominion. The question is annexation to the United States or independence. The feeling is growing broader and is more openly discussed. Every day articles and letters appear in the city papers. For the first time openly a meeting on the subject face to face is advocated. There is a strong undercurrent, but nobody hitherto has had the courage to speak out. A movement in the direction of annexation is almost certain to make itself manifest soon. The Hudson Bay Association is creating much discussion by little sail or without money, yet the fact of acquiring such a magnificent country is the great directing power in the movement towards a change in the form of government.

The Elections in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, April 26, 1869.

The election for members of the House of Commons took place to-day and was exciting throughout. Mr. Howe, President of the Privy Council, was elected by a majority of about 300 over Mr. Goudge. The exact figures have not been ascertained.

It is thought that Levi Stearns, anti-union candidate for member of the House of Commons, will be elected by a very small majority.

MITCHELL, April 26, 1869.

A terrific rain storm prevailed here Sunday night, the 25th inst., falling, after a clear day, with water. The damage to property is very great.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 26.—4 1/2 p. m.—Consols close at 93 1/2 for money and 93 1/2 for the account. The 3 per cent. Consols close at 90 1/2. Stocks steady—Erie, 25; Illinois, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 25 1/2.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 26.—Bourse close 110.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States Sixty-twenty bonds are easier at 87c. The cotton market closed easier, but not so much lower. Middling upland, 12 1/2; middling Orleans, 12 1/2. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 26.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull but without change in quotations on the spot. The market for Liverpool cotton was quiet. The market for Havre cotton was quiet. The market for Havre cotton was quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Wheat, 48s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. per cwt. for the best grades of American flour.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Sugar, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per cwt. for the best grades of American sugar.

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GREAT FLOOD IN CANADA.

Heavy Rise in the St. Lawrence—Portions of Montreal Inundated—Destruction of Property on the River Speed and Tributaries.

Montreal, April 26, 1869.

The ice has moved out of the Chateaugay river and Lake St. Louis. The St. Lawrence river rose from thirty feet on Saturday to forty-two feet to-day. The lower part of Grimsby is flooded and much damage done to property.

The lower part of the city is flooded by the St. Lawrence. The sidewalks are afloat, houses and cellars are filled with water, and several persons have escaped from their homes by the roof. The damage thus far is considerable. The ice has made several holes, but has not yet moved away.

Notwithstanding the ice in the river remained unmoved the water decreased considerably until noon when it began to rise again, causing apprehensions of a worse flood. The ice has broken up in Lake St. Peter and will hasten the deluge here. Grimsby lies under two or three feet of water. This city has appointed a committee to attend to any distress that may arise through the flood.

DENVER, April 26, 1869.

This district of the court has been inundated and a large amount of property has been destroyed.

TORNADO AT THE WEST.

Terrific Hail and Rain Storm in Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and Iowa—Great Destruction of Property.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 26, 1869.

Last night a terrific hail storm, accompanied by wind and lightning, passed over this city. The Indiana Central Railroad freight depot was blown down and a number of other buildings unroofed. A watchman at the central depot, named Allen McChesney, was killed, and other employees seriously injured. Rev. David Ballou, a Universalist minister who was passing at the time of the accident and took refuge in the depot, was seriously, if not fatally injured. All the telegraph lines in the city were cut, and the communication has been interrupted.

THE STORM IN TENNESSEE.

The storm last night did great damage to the houses, fences, etc., and the crops. The storm extended as far as Chattanooga.

ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1869.

The damage by the hail storm yesterday is variously estimated. The most correct estimate is that the loss is probably the most correct. The demolition of glass alone is quite fearful. No serious casualties are reported.

A telegraphic despatch says a tornado passed over the upper portion of the city last evening, destroying a large amount of property, carrying away houses, taking off roofs, etc. A man named Francis was killed and a number of persons were injured. The Iowa bridge and the Fifth ward schoolhouse were unroofed. It was the most destructive storm that ever visited this section.

MARYLAND.

The Kimberly-Butler Case Before Chief Justice Chase—Funeral of a Victim of the Late Fire in Baltimore—Death of a Veteran—State Bible Society Anniversary.

Baltimore, April 26, 1869.

In the case of Kimberly vs. Butler, in the United States Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase presiding, the same questions were at issue as before the Superior Court of Baltimore city, namely, the freedom from arrest of a member of Congress, and whether a civil servant is liable to arrest.

This point this morning was argued on demurrer to the plea in abatement. At the conclusion of the argument the Court rendered its decision uniting to-morrow morning, but intimated that the case would go on. A plea of limitations under the act of Congress of 1863, that the cause of action had not accrued within two years before the suit was brought was next demurred to by the plaintiff, and after argument the demurrer was overruled. The plaintiff then filed a special replication that the cause of action was within the description of cases mentioned in the act of Congress. Defendants demurred to this replication. General Butler moved for judgment on demurrer, and was refused by Mr. Addison. The Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The funeral of the fireman, John McBride, who was killed by the falling of the wall in McClellan alley Saturday night, took place yesterday at 4 o'clock, and was attended by the Mayor, the Chief Justice, the regular Council, the Police and Fire Commissioners, detachments of the Police and Fire Departments and many citizens. The other disabled firemen remained at the residence of the deceased.

Aquila Johnson, aged ninety years, died yesterday. He served in the defense of Baltimore in 1814. The thirty-day anniversary of the burning of the city was held at Dr. Smith's church last night. The total receipts during the past year from all sources were \$18,000.

THE POSTMASTER, the new Postmaster of this city, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Heavy Freshet—Railroad Accident.

Concord, April 26, 1869.

The streams in northern New Hampshire are very high. The upper dam on the Mascoche river, at Lebanon Centre, was carried away. The loss is estimated at \$2,000. Other damage was also done at that vicinity.

At Hartland, Vt., on the Vermont Central Railroad, last night a cow was washed away, and soon after an express train, carrying a large quantity of goods, was derailed by the cow, and the train, the engine, the cow, the conductor, and the fireman, received serious injuries. The last named it is feared will not recover. Several passengers were also injured.

PROBABLE ECLIPSE IN NEWARK, N. J.

A Saloon Keeper Attacks a Sailor With an Axe—Other Startling Cases of Lawlessness in the Twelfth Ward.

Yesterday forenoon the Twelfth ward of the city of Newark, N. J., was thrown into a state of unusual excitement in consequence of what was supposed to be an out and out murder, but which subsequently proved to be scarcely so serious, though the probabilities are that the results will eventuate with the loss of life. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon a disturbance took place in a low drinking saloon on the corner of Bowery and South Market streets, between the keeper, one George Mackay, and a sailor named John Gatchen, a workman on the New York and Erie Railroad. It appears the latter had been drinking quite freely, and in his semi-intoxicated state used some very insulting expressions to the keeper's wife. The latter, naturally irritated the saloon keeper, who turned Gatchen into the street. Gatchen, with whiskey, as well as malice, seized a bottle, and threw it at the keeper's wife, who was standing near the door. The bottle struck the sailor on the head and caused the demolition of sundry tables, chairs and glasses. Picking up a broomstick, the sailor rushed into the saloon, and made a terrific onslaught on the poor drunken wretch, striking him several powerful blows on the head and back, and inflicting a severe laceration on the forehead. The head being one mass of ghastly cuts a frightful gash over the right eye and temple, extending several inches, was also inflicted.

David W. Gatchen, who was arrested, armed with a warrant issued by Justice Ross, and Mackay was arrested after a hard struggle, in the course of which the sailor used a knife against the keeper's wife. The latter, however, was not hurt, and was taken to the hospital.

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